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The Evening Star.

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TWO CENTS.

class as though they were all money-

kings, brokers, bankers, capitalists, coupon-

clippers, people rolling in wealth and all that. Whereas, the truth is that the cred-

doctrine of paternalism in governmental affairs for which our republican and populist friends are so peculiarly distinguished."

CAR MEN IN CONFERENCE.

Employes and Officials Trying to

Straighten Their Differences.

A conference began this afternoon at 2:30

o'clock between a committee of the Street

Railway Employes' Union, composed of

President Thomas J. Lawrence, Mr. Frank Dent, a conductor, and Mr. James Trainor,

a driver, all of the Metropolitan railway

line; Mr. I. W. Gwynne, who, for a month

past, has been engaged in the office of the

Anacostia Railway Company as the repre-

sentative of the railway men to see that

their interests in the pro rata arrange-

ment, entered into for the month, were

ment, entered into for the month, were carried out, and President Griswold of the railway company, in order to talk over the situation and see what can be done toward having a satisfactory working arrangement for the ensuing month. The committee called this morning, but Mr. Griswold had an important previous engagement and Mr. Gwynne had not finished balancing his books, so the discussion of the matter was postponed until this afternoon.

It is understood that during the meeting

TWENTY MONTHS IN JAIL.

ing M. Dyrenforth's Clothing.

goods honestly.

Judge Miller said he was perfectly satis-

fied that there was a joint participation in the robbery, and, after a few remarks, passed the sentence.

WARDEN LEONARD' SCASE.

His Dismissal Has Never Been Con-

sidered or Suggested, Says Judge Cole

"You may say," said Judge Cole to a

Star reporter this afternoon, "that there is

not a word of truth in the story that the

judges have placed Warden Leonard of the

District fail on probation. The matter has

there has never been a suggestion made by

any one of them respecting the dismissal

of Mr. Leonard. I cannot understand how

The Hancock Statue.

The Secretary of War and Col. J. M. Wilson last Friday inspected and approved

Mr. Henry J. Ellicott's model of the eques-

trian statue of Gen. Hancock. Col. Wilson

had approved the model of die and car-

touche which will be placed on the east

and west fronts of the die. The statue will

and west fronts of the die. The statue will be shipped to the Gorham manufactory foundry to be cast in bronze early in June. It is completed, except in some details, and only waits the approval of the family of Gen. Hancock as to likeness, as Senator Mills, chairman of the Senate library committee, had approved it some weeks ago.

Mr. Ellicott's studio is visited daily by stray, officers, and other friends of forms.

army officers and other friends of Gen. Hancock, who take a deep interest in this work of art, which is to adorn the reser-

vation corner of 7th street and Pennsylva

Secretary Gresham's Illness.

Secretary Gresham had a restless night.

but is reported to be somewhat better this

morning. He is confined to his bed at the

Arlington with an attack of acute neu-

ralgia of the stomach, with liver complica

tions, very similar to the attack he ex-

perienced about two months ago. Mrs.

Gresham was recalled from Chicago. She arrived here last night and has the assist-

the distinguished patient. His friends say that careful nursing and a complete relief from his official duties will restore the Secretary to his usual health in about a

week or ten days. Assistant Secretary Uhl is in charge of affairs at the State Depart-

A Tour of Inspection.

Secretary Lamont contemplates making a

tour of inspection of the military posts on

the Canadian and northwestern frontier

during the coming summer. The details of

the trip have not yet been arranged, but

it will be made in a special hotel car, and

the start will be made about the end of this month. Unless present plans are changed the Secretary will be accompanied by his family and Major George B. Davis, his military secretary. The inspection will be thorough and will occupy about six weeks' time, as it is proposed to travel by easy stages.

such reports originate."

never even been considered by them, and

NOT FOR ARBITRATION

England's View of Its Dispute With Nicaragua.

MEDIATION NOT OFFERED BY THE U.S.

A Revolution Said to Be Fermenting in Nicaragua.

SENATOR CULLOM'S PROTEST

LONDON, May 2.—The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. William Pollard Byles, member for the Shipley district of Yorkshire, in the house of commons today, said that the proposal of Nicaragua to refer all disputes between that country and Great Britain to a commission of arbi-tration was received on April 11, but, he added, when the papers are submitted to parliament it will be seen that it was not a case for arbitration.

Mr. Byles also asked whether the United States had tendered its good offices or suggested terms for an amicable settlement with Nicaragua.

To this question Sir Edward Grey answered that no such proposal had been re-ceived from the United States government. He hoped, however, that a settlement

He hoped, however, that a settlement would be soon arranged.

The dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the Associated Press learns, will be settled within a few days. The United States ambassador, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, and the Salvadorean minister, who is representing Nicaragua, had a long conference today with the Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

MANAGUA, May 2.—The government of Nicaragua expects news from Washington today of a settlement of the dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain.

IN A FERMENT.

It is Said That a Revolution is Preparing in Nicaragua. NEW YORK, May 2.—Passengers on the

steamship Columbia, which has reached here from Colon, report that Nicaragua is in ferment over President Zelaya's rule. One passenger, who hopes to return to Nicaragus, and, therefore, does not wish his name used, said:

"A revolution is preparing in Nicaragua. Plans for Zelaya's overthrow are well un-der way, and when the coffee crop is harvested there will be an uprising through-

out the country.
"Zelaya's policy in the expulsion of "Zelaya's policy in the expulsion of Hatch was outrageous. When Barrios returned from his useless mission to England President Zelaya kept secret from every one the fact that the minister had failed. Even when British warships were moving toward Corinto, Zelaya had so hoodwinked the people that they derided the report that the British intended to occupy the town. When the British warships did arrive they were amazed.

"One of the president's latest acts of persecution, it is alleged, was the brutal treatment of a son of ex-President Zevala at Granada. While young Zevala was at a theater the place was surrounded by soldiers; he was taken out, and, while his mother and wife stood by, the soldiers first searched then beat him."

Other passengers say that two agents of

Other passengers say that two agents of the revolutionary party on their way to France were on the Colombia. They also declared that the shipment of 140,000 car-tridges on the City of Para to Guatemala is significant, in view of the present situation in Nicaragua.

MUST GET AWAY.

Senator Cullom Says England Must Leave or There'll Be War.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 2.-Senator Cullom of Illinois arrived by private car from Los Angeles last night, accompanied by Mrs. Cullom and friends. In an interview on the forcible occupation of Corinto by British forces, Senator Cullom said:

"If a plain and emphatic protest had been made by the United States government England would not have occupied Corinto. Now, as she is there, I believe in using force, if necessary, to get her out. There are two things which the people of the United States have sets their hearts the United States have sets their hearts on, and they are the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and the building of the Nicaragua canal. The administration that gets in the way of the people in these matters will be put out of the way. There are some things that we will not stand, long suffering as we are. I do not apprehend that England will go to such steps as is prophesied, yet we lo not know what her insoleht and dictatorial policy may lead her to attempt. One thing is certain, that she must get away from Nicaragua or there will be war between the United States and England."

A Crisis in Nienragua.

An official dispatch has been received by one of the Central American diplomats at Washington stating that the situation of affairs in Nicaragua is extremely critical and that an armed conflict between the British and Nicaraguan forces is imminent unless a settlement is speedily effected.

Up to 2 o'clock the status of the negotiations toward a settlement had not changed so far as could be learned. It is insisted that if Great Britain has acceded to the agreement there is an unexplainable absence of official information on the point. Under these circumstances diplomats are not yet ready to regard Great Britain's acceptance as an accomplished face.

ceptance as an accomplished fact.

The official dispatch that affairs are in a The official dispatch that affairs are in a critical state in Nicaragua discloses the embarrassments of the small republic. It is said that the people are indignant at President Zelaya and his associates for not repelling the British by opening fire when the landing was made at Corinto. This feeling is so great that a revolution is feared. Should such a change occur, the ravelutionary party would represent the revolutionary party would represent the popular feeling of repelling the British with force. A speedy withdrawal of the British from Corinto is relied on to quiet the popu-

Why the Sallors Landed.

State Department officials today said that they had heard nothing of the condition of affairs in Nicaragua, or of the progress of the attempt to effect a settlement of the difficulty between Great Bitain and Nicaragua at London through the good offices of the Salvadorian minister at that post. Some facts are just coming to light respecting the earlier stage of the negotiations, which explain, in a measure, the confidence expressed by our government that the British troops would not be landed at Corinto, and the surprise felt by it when the news of the actual landing came to Washington.

when the news of the actual landing came to Washington.

It is now said that orders had been cabled to Admiral Stephenson, commanding the British fleet off Corinto, to defer the execution of his orders to land the troops until he had heard further from the British government. By cutting the telegraph lines connecting Corinto with San Juan del Sur, the nearest cable port, the Nicaraguans, it is asserted, stopped this message in transit and the admiral had no other course open to him than to carry out his original orders.

United States minister to that country. He is also minister to Costa Rica and Salvador, and at last advices he was in Costa Rica, having been there, in fact, for some

time. So far as known there is nothing in progress in that country to require his constant presence there, whereas he has heen urgently needed at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, from the beginning of the present controversy with Great Britain. His absence from Nicaragua necessitated the conduct of all negotiations with the Nicaraguan government through its diplomatic representative at Washington. It is true that this caused no delay, but is mentioned only to indicate that negotiations could not have been conducted through the United States minister to Nicaragua even had it been desired.

A dispatch was received at the State Department from Minister Baker Saturday. He was then in Costa Rica, but gave no intimation as to the possible length of his progress in that country to require his

He was then in Costa Rica, but gave no intimation as to the possible length of his stay. He made no reference to the situation of affairs in Nicaragua, and said nothing about going there.

Consequently the State Department will probably have to continue to depend upon Minister Guzman for its information of the progress of events in Nicaragua. Even the officials of the State Department are criticising Minister Baker's prolonged absence omerais of the State Department are criti-cising Minister Baker's prolonged absence from Nicaragua. "Baker shows great skill," said one of them, "in avoiding se-rious situations, for whenever they arise he is usually found at some other point."

REPRESENTATIVE McCLEARY.

Don't Think Free Silver Will Bother Minnesota Republicans.

Representative McCleary of Minnesota, who is in Washington for a few days, does not think the free silver question in Minneota will give the republicans much trouble, although he sees a possibility of the demo crats becoming entangled over it.

"The republicans anticipated this move-"The republicans anticipated this movement a year ago," said Mr. McCleary to a Star reporter today, "and we discounted it in the last campaign. We brought the people right up to the question then and faced the music. I do not think it will bother us much. For a few weeks recently there seemed to be a revival of free silver talk in the state, but it has already subsided to a considerable extent. Our people are sober, reasoning people, and they pretty generally figure out the right course.

"I am giad the silver question is being brought up at this time. It gives us plenty of opportunity to talk the thing over and time enough for the movement to play itself out if the people finally conclude that free coinage is not desirable for this government to undertake single handed.

"The democrats in Minnesota are in pretty bad shape over the silver question. That comes of training with the populists. They have been harr essed up with the populists and by contact have absorbed some of their ideas. They are badly divided on the silver question, and there is trouble in store for them."

Mr. McCleary, speaking of the presidential outlook, said Senator Davis will be the first choice of the Minnesota delegation, if Mr. Davis wants to become a candidate. He said Mr. Reed of Maine is very popular in Minnesota and will summon formidable strength in case Mr. Davis does not aspire to the nomination. ment a year ago," said Mr. McCleary to a

THE PILOT CHART FOR MAY.

Transatlantic Travelers May Expect Fair Weather, With Occasional Gales

The North Atlantic pilot chart for May, ssued by the United States hydrographic office, Commander C. D. Sigsbee, hydrographer, contains the usual amount of valuable information concerning the meteorology of the North Atlantic for the coming month, in addition to showing the position of derelicts, regions of fog and ice, and other features which have made this publication almost a necessity to mariners of every nationality, the United States government generously furnishing it free of cost to all vessels, irrespective of the flag which they fly the only compensation de-manded being that the masters shall faith-fully keep and return to the hydrographic office the record of the daily meteorological observations taken during the voyage at the observations taken during the voyage at the hour corresponding to mean noon at Green-wich, England. So highly is this chart esteemed, especially by the masters of sail-ing vessels, that many of them will delay their departure in order to have the ad-vantage of the information as to favorable vinds contained in the most recent number The chart for the current month states The chart for the current month states that fair weather may be expected over the North Atlantic, with occasional gales near the American coast and along the transatlantic steamship routes north of the 40th parallel; considerable increase of fog on the Grand Banks and westward to the American

Grand Banks and westward to the American coast, with icebergs east and southeast of Newfoundland, as far south as 43 degrees N. latitude. The northeast trades will begin to extend further north.

Icebergs, which during the present season have been late in putting in appearance, have suddenly redeemed their evil reputation, and the British steamship Ulunda, which reached St. John's, N. F., April 28, senorts having nassed fifty-six of them off which reached St. John's, N. F., April 28, reports having passed fifty-six of them off the Grand Banks, right in the track of ocean steamers. Any one anxious to meet an iceberg will do well to travel this month. An interesting feature of the present number is a small subchart, giving the track and the intensity of the cyclone off Spain and Portugal March 10, 1895, in Spain and Portugal March to, which it is believed the Spanish man-of-war Reina Regente foundered, half-way be-

Vetoed by Gov. Morton.

ween Tarifa and Trafalgar.

It is thought by politicians here that Gov rnor Morton has, by vetoing the Brooklyn charities bill, thrown down the gauntlet to the Platt-Worth machine, and the developments are being eagerly watched. The bill in question reduced the number of charities commissioners from three to one, and placed the appointing power in the hands of the supervisor at large, the county clerk and the sheriff. There are over 700 minor offices dependent upon the commission, and the politicians have declared, and Messrs Platt and Worth have not denied, that the Platt and Worth have not denied, that the bill was designed to give them control of this patronage so as to help them build up a state machine. Mr. Worth today controls the county clerk and the sheriff, but does not control the supervisor at large, in whom the appointing power now solely rests. The bil was drawn, it is claimed, by Worth or his friends to overcome this by Worth or his friends to overcome this obstacle. The governor vetoed the bill after mature deliberation, which was aided by the hearing of belagations on both sides by the hearing of delegations on both sides. In his veto he takes the ground that it is not good public policy to alter the method of appointment, though he agrees that the number of commissioners may well be re

The American Bar.

duced.

The committee on admissions and legal education of the American Bar Association has completed its labors here, and will pre sent its report to the District meeting of the association next August. It will in clude the discussion of several important points, including the relation of college courses to legal study, the necessity of a more extended knowledge of law by the people, legal ethics, the direction of courses of study, etc. The executive committee on legal education also met and arranged the Detroit program for its section ranged the Detroit program for its section. It includes addresses by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Prof. J. B. Thair of Harvard, Prof. George Emmett of Johns Hopkins, Prof. Kirshner of the University of Michigan, Prof. Hoffault of Cornell, Rev. Lyman Abbott and Dr. N. F. Davis of Chicago.

Condition of the Treasury. Today's statement of the condition of the

reasury shows: Available cash balance. \$180,524,246; gold reserve, \$01,217,272; net course open to him than to carry out his original orders.

Minister Baker's Absence.

Surprise is expressed at the continued absence from Nicaragua of Mr. Baker, the sence fr

GARBAGE COLLECTION

The Subject Discussed by Contractors and Commissioners.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION

Alley Gates Must Be Numbered Like Houses Without Delay.

LAWS TO BE ENFORCED

trict building today, and the Mystic Three deigned to take the public into its con fidence and admitted the press to the discussion of the garbage question. When the time arrived for the meeting the representatives of the contractors, Messrs. Bayly and Warfield, and the health officer were called before the Commissioners.

Mr. Bayly set forth the position of the contractors. They were willing, he said, to cancel the contract for collecting garbage on the 1st of next July. If the Commissioners desired them to continue for three months longer and provide additional carts, a very material increase in the allowance would be necessary. It would be manifestly unfair to expect the contractors to ir crease their force for three months and then cancel the contract. Then, again, the work would be double during the month of August, and the apportionment for May and June would be nowhere near the amount required for August. Briefly, continued Mr. Bayly, the contractors would have to provide at least twenty more carts and twenty-eight or thirty additional horses, which would be thrown on their hands when the contract expired, unless they succeeded in getting the new contract. He said further arrangements had been made with a man six miles down the river to dispose of the collections.

Objections to the New Regulations then cancel the contract. Then, again, the Objections to the New Regulations.

The question was asked if the present contractors would, if the new contract for three months at an additional compensation were awarded to them, operate under

the new specifications and regulations.
Generally speaking, said Mr. Bayly, the contractors would not agree to such a proposition. It was his opinion that the new regulations and specifications imposed such hardships upon the contractors that it would be impossible for them to do it. As an illustration there was the section which related to fines in case the contractor failed to collect garbage. This was manifestly an unjust requirement, for no matter how hard the contractor might try to collect the garbage, there would always be some people loathe to comply, and the contractor would be fined for his derelication. the new specifications and regulations.

Commissioner Ross replied that this could Commissioner Ross replied that this could easily be remedied. If a householder failed to comply with the regulations, and make the garbage accessible, he would be arrest ed and taken before the Police Court and fined. A few such cases would bring the public to the realization that the regulations must be compiled with. The Commissioners were determined to enforce the missioners were determined to enforce the regulations, and there was ample law on the subject to properly control the gar-

Alley Gates to Be Numbered.

Another and more serious embarrass ment, observed Mr. Bayly, was that section of the new regulations which required the contractor to furnish in duplicate every morning to the health officer a list of those who failed to make their garbage accessi ble. If past experience counts for any-thing, there will be upward of 15,000 comthing, there will be upward of 15,000 com-plaints every morning from the contract-ors, and the preparation of such a list re-quires an immense amount of time. Then, again, the collectors would be put to the necessity of going from the rear of the house to the front to get the proper num-ber. This also would consume time. "We have ample authority under the act of Congress to make resulations," cerlied

"We have ample authority under the act of Congress to make regulations," replied Commissioner Ross, "and your last point is a good one. This afternoon the Commissioners will issue a regulation requiring every householder to properly number his alley gate. If that is done, and it will be, there will be no trouble from that source." here will be no trouble from that source.'

Mr. Bayly reiterated that the contractors were willing to give up the contract July 1 and the health officer asked if, at the same and the health officer asked it, at the same time, the contractors would give an option on their plant, so that a new contractor could buy it up and proceed with the work. The reply of the contractors was in the affirmative, but the Commissioners stated at once that such a thing was unnecessary The hearing closed with the assurance of the Commissioners that they would give their decision on the matter by Saturday.

Pensions Allowed.

The following local pensions have been Maryland,-Original, John L. Vater, Wa verly, Baltimore; James Coller, Chesapeake City, Cecil. Reissue, Oliver Cromwell, Baltimore, Baltimore. Original widow, Louisa Alexander, Midland, Allegany. District of Columbia.—Reissue, John

Rea, Washington; James Bremon, Washington; George W. Keith, Washington. Virginia.—Original, Joseph Shaughnessy National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City National Soliders Home, Enizabeth City, Reissue, John Smith, Great Bridge, Norfolk, Joseph Upshur, Bridgeton, Northampton, West Virginia.—Increase, Abraham Sharp, Frost, Pocahontas. Reissue, George W. Brohard, Big Isaac, Doddridge; Daniel H. Sell, Sell, Preston; Aaron Williams, Tan-ner, Gilmer: Robert L. Bogsley, Astor ner, Gilmer; Robert L. Bogeley, Astor, Taylor; Allison Sapp, Shinnstown, Harri-son; Zacharlah Taylor, Terra Alta, Pres-ton.

West Point Cadets Appointed.

Cadet appointments to the Military Acadmy have been made as follows: Wm. N McFaul, Baltimore, Md.; Clarence Deems jr. (alternate), Baltimore, Md.; Hayes Abernathy, Adamsville, Tenn.; Alfred J. Ehrman, Baltimore, Md.; Giles Bishop, jr., Ehrman, Bartimore, Md.; Giles Bisnop, Jr., New London, Conn.; F. E. Kenyon (alter-nate), Colchester, Conn.; Michael Luery, Chicago, El.; George W. Stuart, Chariton, Iowa; Thos. N. Gay, Trenton, Tenn.; Lu-ther Haymond, Jr., Clarksburg, West Va.; Floyd T. Willis (alternate), Bridgeport, West Va.; Frank C. Jewell, Beloit, Wis.

Troops in Readiness.

Gen. Schofield does not apprehend any se rious trouble with the Indians at Turtle mountain, North Dakota, but, as a matte of precaution, he has ordered the troops at Fort Buford, the nearest military post, to be in readiness to proceed to Turtle moun-tain at the first indication of danger to the

Pardon Denied. The President has denied the application

of John W. Edmunds, sentenced to fifteer months by the United States district cour of Colorado for counterfeiting. The President says that he would not be doing his duty to the public to pardon, after six weeks' imprisonment, a man convicted of this dangerous and apparently increasing

Two More Applicants. Two more names were today added to th

long list of candidates for appointment as assistant controller of the treasury. These are Mr. John M. Dent of Maryland and ex-Gov. Robert A. Campbell of St. Louis

Satisfactorily Settled, but the Terms Are Kept Secret.

Commander of the Spanish Gunboat Has Been Rebuked by His Government.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister to the United States, has denied the report that Lieut. Harra, the officer who commanded the Conde de Venedito when she fired upon the Allianca, has been pro-moted. An impression to that effect obtained in consequence of a statement that Lieut. Harra has been placed on duty in the office of the marine commandant at Havana, the assumption being that this detail was a promotion. To correct this impression, Minister de Lome made the

following statement: "Promotions in our navy go by strict seniority. To detail an officer from sea to land duty means to lose an important part land duty means to lose an important part of his pay. I may say in passing, that, so far as this gentleman is concerned, he has received from Madrid a rebuke and not a promotion. The Venedito," continued the minister, "is not a gunboat as she has been usually characterized. She is a second-class cruiser, a sister ship of the Infanta Isabella, which was here at the naval review two years ago. Owing to the temporary absence of her commander, Capt. Van de Fragata, Lieut. Harra was in command."

Satisfactorily Settled. It has been stated that the Allianca affair has been satisfactorily settled, but the terms of the settlement have been studiously suppressed by the State Department. There is every reason to believe that the Spanish government has responded to Secretary Gresham's demand of March 15 for an immediate apology, but, following its usual course, the department declines to make it public. To some diplomats this is taken to mean that the response is far from being as satisfactory as the public have been led to believe. It is said that the Spanish government has disavowed the act of the commander of the Conde de Venedito, and has rebuked him in the manner indicated by Score de Latin the manner indicated by Senor de Lome.
Regret is undoubtedly expressed for the incident and assurances given that nothing of the kind shall occur again.

Outside of Spanish Jurisdiction. It is said, further, that the Spanish invesigation sustained the contention of the captain of the Allianca that he was outside Spanish jurisdiction when fired upon, and that this was the reason for the reprimand of the Spanish naval officer.

PENSION DECISIONS.

Rulings Made by Assistant Secretary Reynolds.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds has decided that a soldier who was wounded during the war and left the service in consequence and was later on restored to the regular army and ultimately placed on the retired list, can claim a pension only for the interval between his two commissions. The case in which this ruling was made is that of Colonel John Pulford, colonel of the fifth Michigan infantry, during the war. discharged July 17, 1865, for wounds, brevetted brigadier general and restored to the army February 23, 1866, and retired as colonel December 15, 1870.

He will receive a pension only for the interval between July 17, 1865, and February 28, 1866, during which time he was a civilian.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds has decided that the word "elbow" in the pension act of August 4, 1886, was meant in a conventional rather than a technical sense, and that a line drawn around the arm at the lowest point reached by the bone of the upper arm must be held to mark the lower limit of the elbow. When the arm is amputated at or above this line, it is to be considered as lost at the elbow and is pensionable at \$36 per month.

CATTLE FROM CANADA.

The Raising of the Quarantine is Not Contemplated.

Secretary Morton denied this morning that the raising of the quarantine against Canadian cattle was contemplated, as indicated in a dispatch from Chicago. The importation of Canadian cattle is virtually prohibited by the rigid quarantine regulations, which require them to remain in quarantine ninety days. They are also subject to a duty of 20 per cent. Under an act of the last Congress the President can, by proclamation, upon the recom-mendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, mendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, declare Canadian cattle free from disease and admit them, subject only to inspection and the duty imposed. Secretary Morton says this step is not contemplated, although at the bureau of animal industry was said that there was no reason to believe that pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada any more than it did in this country. Canada enforces a similar quarantine against United States cattle.

ATTACKED WITH RHEUMATISM.

Ex-Representative Heard Confined t

His Room at the Riggs. Ex-Representative Heard of Missouri, who arrived in the city a few days ago, is confined to his room at the Riggs House by a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. He was suffering considerable pain today and was not able to sit up. When Mr. Heard left Washington a few weeks ago he was in excellent health and spirits and was anticipating a vacation for a few months after his long service in Congress.

Personal Mention. Assistant Secretary Curtis of the Treasury Department has returned to the city

from a visit to New York.

Commander E. T. Strong of the Saratoga is on a visit to this city. Dr. S. DeLancy Hicks has returned from

Fort Monroe.

Brig. Gen. A. V. Kautz, retired, is in the city today.

First Lieut. S. E. Smiley, fifteenth infantry, is in the city on leave of absence.
Secretary Lamont has gone to New York
and Secretary Herbert has returned from
a visit to that city.
Mr. Paul F. Grove has recevered from an

Fourth-Class Postmasters Appointed

at Mt. Savage, Allegany county, Md., to-

day, vice H. E. Kenah, removed; J. W. Wright, at Osceola, Washington county, Va., vice Gardner Grant, resigned, and J. J. Pittman, at Lehen, Hampshire county, W. Va., vice J. H. Brill, resigned.

Five Miles of Cigarettes a Day. There was a contest before Commissioner Seymour yesterday as to the ownership of a patent for a cigarette-making machine that is warranted to make five miles of cigarettes per day. The tobacco is spun out in an endless rope and fitted into an endless roll of paper, and is then cut into the proper lengths.

Will Come in Tomorrow. The President will probably visit the "Another singular thing about these ar-White House tomorrow, inasmuch as it will guments is that they speak of the creditor

THE ALLIANCA CASE GOLD AND SILVER

Connecticut Democrats Favor the President's Views.

SO SAYS EX-REPRESENTATIVE DE FOREST

that. Whereas, the truth is that the creditor class, who would be robbed by this proposed sixteen to one free coinage of silver, is made up very largely of the poor people; mechanics, farmers, servant girls and others who have deposited their little earnlings in saving institutions, where it has been loaned again by these institutions in trust for these depositors, to the people who are now clamoring for this kind of free coinage.

"I am glad the line is going to be drawn. And I hope those gentlemen who talk about a 'fight to the finish' will have all that kind of amusement they ask for. It looks to me as though it was a test between intelligence and ignorance; between honesty and knavery; between sound statesmanship and demagogy, and between genuine democratic principles and that vicious, blatant doctrine of paternalism in governmental How He States the Case of Sound Money Men.

EFFECT OF FREE COINAGE

"Connecticut democrats almost without exception indorse the views of President Cleveland as recently expressed upon the currency question," said ex-Representative DeForest of Connecticut to a Star reporter oday. "I was about to say that I did not believe that there is a man in the state ooth honest and intelligent who would favor free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, but I must qualify this, nowever, by remarking that I did have a conversation with a gentleman who is ooth honest and intelligent and who seemed to adhere to that singular heresy. So ar as I know he is the only man among my constituents who answers that description. There are, of course, a good many intelligent men who are knaves and there are a good many honest men who are

very ignorant and from these two classes

intelligent men who are knaves and there are a good many honest men who are very ignorant and from these two classes there may be, probably would be, a very few who would go in for the sixteen to one free coinage notion.

"Generally speaking, however, it is safe to say that Connecticut democracy and all New England democracy stands on the ancient democratic doctrine—sound currency. By that we mean that every dollar used by the people in commerce, or for any other purpose which requires a circulating medium of exchange and a measure of value, that every dollar, I say, so used should be worth a dollar. We favor the use of both metals, of course, nobody ever questioned that, but we insist, as the democratic platform in the last national campaign insisted, as the democratic party has always insisted, that if gold and silver dollars are issued to be used side by side in the currency of the people that they should be of equal, interchangeable and intrinsic value. Now, everybody knows that upon the present ratio of colnage, sixteen to one, they are not of equal intrinsic value, that the silver dollar is only worth intrinsically about one-half as much as the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. And the only thing that keeps the silver dollar on an equality with the gold dollar. The silver currency in gold. That is the policy which has heretofore been maintained. And with the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act and in the absence of any further provision for unlimited coinage of these depreciated silver currency, which wo

The Real Bimetallists. "The truth, therefore, is, as you see, that

we are bimetallists. We are silver men in the true and honest sense of the word. We believe in such a policy of coinage as will keep the silver and the gold dollars circulating side by side. While these other gentlemen are making such loud professions of their bimetallism, they are not bimetallists at all. They are monometallists; silver monometallists; depreciated silver monometallists. They are made up of two classes: First, the men who have silver to collect would not be silver to a market four the content of the silver to c sell and want to create a market for it, by governmental interference, at a price fai in excess of what it is actually worth. The second, those who have contracted obligain excess of what it is actually worth. The second, those who have contracted obligations upon the gold basis and who want an opportunity to liquidate them on the basis of a depreciated silver currency, and thus cheat their creditors out of 50 per cent of all that they owe. They will, of course, deny that these are their motives, but the test is found in the fact that they begin deny that these are their motives, but the test is found in the fact that they insist upon the ratio of sixteen to one. If they were bimetallists, in the proper sense of that word; if they desire to secure the co-qual and co-incident use of both metals in our money; that and nothing more, as they our money; that and nothing more, as they profess, then they would not ask for a coinage on the ratio of sixteen to one, but rather on the ratio of thirty-two to one, which is about what would be needed in order to secure that kind of bimetallism. But that would not answer their purpose at all. For then the silver-producing gentleman when he brought his money to the man when he brought his money to the government market, would not obtain for it any more than it was really worth. And then the gentleman who was owing debts contracted upon the gold basis, when he brought his silver dollars to his creditor to discharge the obligation, would be obliged to pay just what he honestly owed. For that reason they want no ratio of thirtythat reason they want no ratio of thirty-two to one—an honest ratio—but a ratio of sixteen to one—a dishonest ratio; a ratio the very last effect of which would be to the very last effect of which would be to bring about genuine bimetallism, but the first and principal and only desired effect of which would be an unjust advantage to

the silver producers and dishonest debtors

The Standard of Value.

"It is a little amusing to listen to the arguments which these 16 to 1 patriots are accustemed to use. In the first place, they always go back to the act of 1873, by which, they say, silver was demonetized and the standard of value changed. This, for the most part, is a groundless assump-tion. The standard of value was not, and for the most part, is a groundless assumption. The standard of value was not, and the relative value of silver was not, so much changed by that act as they were by other changes in the use of silver in other countries and entirely beyond our control. The act of 1873 undoubtedly had some effect in that direction, and when these gentlemen denounce that act for that reason there is some little justice in the indignation which they express. But the amusing feature of the argument is that they immediately turn around and demand, that the government shall perpetrate another wrong of precisely the same character as that which they are denouncing so vociferously, only one of far greater magnitude. To put it in another way, if the act of 1873 had a tendency to change the standard of value so far as it affected the money obligations which had been previously contracted to, if you please, compel the debtor class to discharge those obligations in a currency intrinsically more valuable than that in use at the time that the obligation was contracted, then so far the act of 1873 was unjust. And for precisely the same reason a change of the standard now to the depreciated silver dollar, compelling every creditor to receive in payment a currency worth only about one-half intrinsically the value of that which prevailed when the debt was contracted, would be still more unjust. I do not suppose that any silver philosopher will be found who will say that it is any more laudable to cheat a creditor than it is to cheat a debtor.

The Creditor Class. C. J. Barrett was appointed postmaster is to cheat a debtor.

The Creditor Class.

First Lleut. Charles Dodge, jr., twentyfourth infantry, has been detailed to duty as aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Z. R. Bliss, commanding the Department of

Detailed as Aid-de-Camp.

Representative Hitt's Condition. Representative Hitt passed a bad night and was not so well this morning as yesterday. He grew a bit stronger during the day, though, and this afternoon Dr. John-ston said that he was doing pretty well and was in no immediate danger.

easy stages.

CONGRESS MUST ACT

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Lesterdap's

Star contained 46 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 708 separate announces ments. These advertisers

bought publicity-not merely

врасе.

Some Definite Expression on the Monroe Doctrine Expected.

WHAT THE POPULAR VIEW HAS BEEN

Questions as to the Control of the Nicaragua Canal.

TROUBLE THAT MAY OCCUR

However mortifying to national pride the present attitude of the United States in the Corinto matter may be, a considerable measure of good is expected in the end to be extracted from it. It must lead, it is thought, inevitably to two results: (1) A thorough overhauling of the so-called Monroe doctrine, and (2) a much more explicit understanding of the terms upon which the Nicaragua canal is to be constructed, and

when completed controlled. The people of this country have, it would appear, been wholly mistaken as to the meaning of the Monroe doctrine. They have assumed that, in its true and best analysis, it was to be taken as an expression of championship of popular govern-ment on this side of the Atlantic, and of brotherly interest in all of the republics to the south. It was not to warrant meddling the south. It was not to warrant meddling in their domestic affairs in any way, nor the shouldering outright and without inquiry of grounds that might arise between them and powers across the sea, but certainly the taking of such interest in them as would constitute this government an arbitrator in matters relating to their welfare when duly presented for its consideration.

The Maximilian Incident. It is probably true that the popular idea

It is understood that during the meeting an increase of the wages of the men to \$1.60 per day will be asked, but in view of the fact that the increase of the net receipts for last month were but a triffe greater than those for April, 1894, it is believed the demand will be refused, and a proposition made on the part of the company to continue the arrangement that was in force for April, another month, and see if better results will not be obtained. It is believed that the conditions will be more favorable this month than last. The committee will make a report at the meeting of the union tonight. today of the meaning of the Monroe doctrine rests upon the incident of thirty years ago, when the United States, in terms and with an armed demonstration not to be mistaken, ordered the French out of Mexico. Louis Napoleon had his specious explanation of the presence of his troops in that country, and was full of assurances that this government had nothing to fear in the premises. But all of that was promptly and even curtly brushed aside. To begin with, the United States had no faith in the French emperor. It had been only a few years since his intrigue with Lord Palmerston for recognizing the southern confederacy. He was not desirable as a neighbor. He was not desirable as a neighbor. He was not desirable as a neighbor. He was the foe of popular government, having gained his throne at home over the ruins of a republic he had for a short time represented as president and pretended to be devoted to. And so his soft words were rejected, and he was informed that his room was better than his company in Mexico. He had the wisdom of an intriguer, and, seeing that the United States understood him and meant business, did not stand upon the order of his going, but went at once. of Mexico. Louis Napoleon had his spe-Mr. and Mrs. Ryan Convicted of Steal-The case of Robert L. Ryan and Valonia Ryan, his wife, arrested on charges of having robbed M. Dyrenforth's clothing store on Pennsylvania avenue, was concluded in the Police Court, and the defendants were sent to jail for twenty months. The evidence in the case was concluded yesterday, when the defendants made sweeping denials. Mrs. Ryan did the best she could to shield her husband, and he was perfectly willing that she should shoulder all the responsibility.

Mrs. Ryan endeavored to account for the possession of the stolen property, claiming that she brought some of the cloth here with her from Omaha. Ryan, who always dressed well, admitted that he had worn the clothes furnished by his wife. He also admitted that he had sold some of them, second-hand dealers being the purchasers. In face of all this evidence, he pretended that he thought his wife had obtained the goods honestly. nials. Mrs. Ryan did the best she could to

stand upon the order of his going, but went at once.

The people of this country enthusiastically approved of the course of the administration. The case was not tried by lawyers, nor based upon the literal phraseclogy of constitutional provisions or fine-spun abstractions. It was put to the people in a broader way and better light, and was all the more to their liking because the attitude of the United States was generous and unselfish. This country had nothing to fear at that time for itself from Louis Napoleon. She had but recently disbanded the finest army that ever mustered, and could reassemble it by a single call in a month's time. No French force could hope successions. reassemble to by a single can in a month stime. No French force could hope successfully to oppose it. But Mexico was small and almost helpless, and Louis Napoleon was bullying her largely because of that fact. It seemed the proper thing for the United States to do, therefore, to step in, both on the score of just dealing and neighborliness, and assist the little republic to her feet again.

her feet again. The Feeling at Present.

The memory of this episode being fresh, it was but natural for the people to feel somewhat instructed by it when Great Britain raised her hand against Nicaragua. They felt somehow that, despite the differ-Judge Cole also gave the reporter to understand that no charges have been filed with the court against Mr. Leonard, and intimated that the warden's present nanagement of the prison is perfectly satisfactory to the court. ences in the two cases, there was still enough in the latter case to warrant energetic action on the part of the United States. This much at least was clear: A sister republic, small and in sore straits, was being builled and hard pressed by a strong power, and one no more friendly to the United States than Louis Napoleon had been. It seemed not only proper but imperative for the United States to tender her best offices to Nicaragua—her protection, even, if Great Britain got to be too unreasonable and belligerent. But a few constitutional lawyers and a Quakerish ambassador interfered, and the opportunity was lost. ences in the two cases, there was still

It is insisted that this precedent must It is insisted that this precedent must not be permitted to stand, and that Congress must promptly next winter formulate some expression on the subject. If the Monroe doctrine has a meaning it must be clearly defined and enforced; if no meaning at present attaches to it, one, and a vigorous one, must be given to it without-delay. lelay.

The Canal Question Changed. The question as it relates to the construc-

tion and control of the Nicaragua canal, while inferior in importance to the question in ts general bearing, is yet highly important, and England's new attitude will receive close attention on that score also. The result, it is feared, may complicate the The result, it is feared, may complicate the case of the canal before the next Congress, and call for a new campaign in favor of the measure. The question as presented to the last Congress was distinctly that of American support and control. England was never once thought to enter into the calculation. The argument advanced was that, as the canal would be, in location, an American institution, the United States should both dig and control it. She was to be the trustee for humanity in the business; to see that the enterprise was properly launched and then properly managed. This conception of the project appealed to Congress irresistibly. Some differences appeared over details, but the question, as it touched national pride and the national sense of duty, had a large majority in its favor in both houses of Congress. But the impression is strong now that England meditates putting in her oar in some way. She is thought to be maneuvering for position, so that, when the time comes, she may assume a part in the scheme. Will Congress consent that the United States shall go into partnership with England either in case of the canal before the next Congress, and call for a new campaign in favor of gress consent that the United States shall go into partnership with England either in digging or in anywise controlling the Nicaragua canal? Is not the whole canal question changed in its most important aspect by the demonstration of England at

Trouble That May Come. Meddlesome commercial agents, with or without exequaturs, may, as Senator Morgan points cut, make trouble at any time, and the greater their opportunity the

Nicaragua is a circumscribed field now, but, after the canal is dug, and business begins, men of the Hatch type may under-take to ply a regular vocation, and if Eng-land or any other foreign power may land troops or train big guns on Nicaraguan troops or train big guins on Nicaraguan territory at pleasure, many serious compil-cations may arise, and be even more diffi-cult of adjustment than the present one. Congress, it is believed, will insist upon the clearing up of this feature of the case be-fore formally committing this government to the enterprise.

greater may be their activity.